

and wish to record their sense of the severe loss which the science of Ornithology has thus experienced.

“That the Secretary be requested to express to Col. B. F. Alexander, and other relatives of Mr. Boyd Alexander, full sympathy with them in the sad loss they have suffered.”

A vote of thanks to the Zoological Society of London for the use of their rooms was unanimously passed and the Meeting adjourned.

After the Meeting the joint Dinner of the British Ornithologists' Union and the British Ornithologists' Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, and attended by 47 Members and Guests.

XXV.—*Biographical Notice of the late Professor GIGLIOLI.*
By JOSEPH I. S. WHITAKER, M.B.O.U.

THE close of the year 1909 will be sorrowfully remembered by Ornithologists, and in particular by our Brethren of the British Ornithologists' Union, for the sad loss of two of its most prominent and distinguished members.

With the death of Prof. Henry Hillyer Giglioli on the 16th December, and that of Dr. Richard Bowdler Sharpe on the 25th December, 1909, two brilliant careers in the Ornithological World have been brought abruptly to an end, and two life-long records of industrious and indefatigable work in the cause of science have suddenly been arrested.

The results of such work, self-imposed and self-denying toil, but undoubtedly a labour of love in both cases, have fortunately been specially rich and full of the highest interest and intrinsic value to our beloved branch of science, and the good deeds that have been accomplished by the two eminent men who have so recently been taken from our midst, while yet in the full vigour of manhood, will live for ever, though the authors are no more.

The knowledge, nay, the mere thought, of this will assuredly be of comfort to the bereaved relatives and

personal friends whom our late members have left behind them, while the unanimous expression of sympathy and esteem evinced by their numerous acquaintances and admirers in the world of science will also tend, in some measure, to mitigate the grief which must be felt at their loss.

To the rising generation of workers in the field of Ornithology the precious heirloom which has been left us by Giglioli and Sharpe in their numerous published writings will be an inestimable boon, and should serve as an encouragement and incentive to further and redoubled efforts on their part, in striving to follow the footsteps of the two great men who have gone before them.

In referring to the loss of *both* of our late members, and coupling their names together, as I have done, I am perhaps going beyond my province, but the sad coincidence of their having been taken from us within so short a time of each other, added to the friendship and esteem that I have personally entertained for both, must be my excuse for so doing, if I have erred in this respect.

Meanwhile I gratefully beg to express my recognition of the compliment paid me by the Editors of 'The Ibis' in the request that I should write a biographical notice of Professor Giglioli, a charge which I have the more willingly accepted, as affording me an opportunity of rendering a slight tribute to the memory of my late dear friend.

Professor Henry Hillyer Giglioli was born in London on June 13th, 1845. His father, Dr. Giuseppe Giglioli of Brescello-Emilia, one of the plucky little band of Italian political exiles who sought and found a temporary home in our country, on leaving Italy, first settled in Edinburgh, and later on went to London, where he married an English lady, Miss Hillyer. I may here observe that Giglioli, although a staunch and patriotic Italian, was always proud of his English descent, while England, as well as Italy, has had reason to be proud of *him*.

In 1848 the Giglioli family returned to Italy, and here

Henry received his early instructions at Genoa and Pavia. In the year 1861, on his father being appointed to a professorship at Pisa, under the new Italian Rule, young Giglioli, then sixteen years of age, was sent by the Italian Government to study in London, and selected the School of Mines for that purpose, as having the most able lecturers of the day. During the three years he spent in London he made good use of his time, acquiring the solid grounding which formed the basis of the profound scientific knowledge which was to serve him so well in after years. Attending most of the important scientific meetings and lectures in London, notably those given by Huxley, whose work on Comparative Anatomy he afterwards translated into Italian, Giglioli lost no opportunity of improving his mind, and, at the same time, of cultivating the acquaintance of the best Naturalists and other eminent men of the day, such as Darwin, Owen, Wallace, Lyell, Tyndall and Hooker. Among his more intimate friends, besides Huxley, may be mentioned the two Lankesters, Forbes, Sclater, Sharpe, Günther, Seebohm, Swinhoe and Yule.

I have before me, at the present moment, an interesting little document, kindly placed at my disposal by Madame Giglioli, which shows the keen interest in Natural Science evinced by Giglioli and some of his friends even at a very early age. The document, which bears the emblem of a triangle, with the three words *Truth, Love, Perseverance* inscribed within it, followed by the names of fifteen great Naturalists and men of Science, enumerates the "Articles of Faith" binding upon those belonging to a brotherhood formed for the advancement of Natural Science. It is undated, but must have been drawn up between 1861 and 1864, and is signed by Edwin Ray Lankester and Henry Giglioli.

It may at once be stated that Giglioli was not only a good Ornithologist, but also a first-class all-round Zoologist, besides being distinguished in other branches of Science, but of this more anon.

From London Giglioli proceeded to Pisa in order to complete his studies, and in 1864 took his degree at the

University of that town. The following year he had the great grief of losing his father, to whom he was much attached.

In 1865 Giglioli was appointed assistant Naturalist, under Prof. De Filippi, to the expedition, fitted out chiefly for the purpose of scientific research, which was being despatched by the Italian Government in the war-ship 'Magenta.' De Filippi unfortunately dying of cholera during the voyage, Giglioli was left in sole command of the expedition at the early age of 22, but, with his usual energy and resourcefulness, succeeded in carrying out his work most satisfactorily, and returned in three years' time, after having circumnavigated the globe. A full account of this expedition was published by Giglioli in 1876, in a volume of 1040 pages, illustrated by numerous plates and maps. Various other papers treating of the scientific results obtained during this voyage were published by him at different times, among others one in 'The Ibis,' under the title of "Some new and little-known Birds collected during a Voyage round the World."

In the year 1869 Giglioli was appointed Instructor in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates at the Royal Institute of the Higher Studies in Florence, a post which he occupied uninterruptedly—it is needless to say with what measure of dignity, honour and success—for forty years, or until the day of his death. In 1874 he was named Ordinary Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates at the Royal Institute, and assumed the direction of the Florence Zoological Museum. In 1871 Giglioli married Signorina Casella, a lady of distinguished Lombard family, and exceptionally gifted, whose loving devotion and solicitous interest, one may almost say co-operation, in her husband's work, were at times of great service to him. Three children were born of this union, two sons and a daughter. The elder of the sons, Odoardo, has a Government post as Inspector of the Art Galleries in Florence; the second, Guido, has qualified at our English Royal College of Physicians, in addition to taking his Italian degree, and

is practising as a physician in Florence. The daughter is married and resides in Genoa.

Shortly after his appointment to his important post at the Florence Institute, Giglioli settled down to steady zoological work, chiefly, as was natural, cabinet work, although he also found time to make occasional zoological expeditions, for which his early training as a field-naturalist eminently qualified him. Among the more important of these expeditions may be mentioned those to the Italian islands and to the shores of the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic Seas, as well as one in Hungary and two in Corsica.

In 1876 Giglioli laid the foundation of the fine collection of Italian vertebrate animals, now the pride of the Florence Zoological Museum. It had been his original intention to confine this collection to birds alone, but he was eventually induced to extend it to the entire vertebrate fauna. The need of such a collection in Florence had hitherto been sadly felt, and to its formation Giglioli devoted himself heart and soul, personally superintending the preparation and mounting of the specimens, and sparing no effort to make it as perfect as possible. The collection is, in fact, undoubtedly the most complete of its kind in Italy, and probably of any National collection elsewhere. It contains in all 34,200 specimens of Italian Vertebrates, representing 1232 species, the Ornithological section comprising 4296 specimens, representing 488 species. These are all beautifully mounted and set up, some by Prof. Magnelli and others by Sigr. Vincenzo Squilloni, both able taxidermists at the Florence Museum. Magnelli's zeal and co-operation were of the greatest service to Giglioli in the early stage of the formation of the collection. During the course of the past year it has very rightly been decided that this collection should bear its founder's name, and in future be known as the Giglioli Collection. The official announcement of this resolution was to have been made on the occasion of the Jubilee to have been held in December last, but the information was privately communicated to Giglioli shortly before his death, and gave him much pleasure.

The official announcement has since been made at a commemoration of the late Prof. Giglioli, held at the Florence Museum on February 2nd of this year.

Between 1881 and 1883 Giglioli was appointed by the Italian Government to undertake three separate deep-sea explorations in the Mediterranean, and carried out the work most efficiently on board the R.S. 'Washington.' The scientific results obtained during these explorations were published in due course, and the fact of the existence of an abysmal Mediterranean Fauna was made known for the first time, some important discoveries being recorded in the way of new genera and species of fishes, brought to the surface from a depth of 3632 metres. The existence of a deep-sea fauna in the Mediterranean had previously been doubted, and even denied by some competent authorities, in consequence of the negative results obtained from the dredging that had been carried out by English and French expeditions.

In 1884 Giglioli attended the first International Ornithological Congress, held at Vienna, as the representative of Italy, a capacity in which he was present at all subsequent meetings of the kind held in Europe, viz. at Budapest in 1891, at Paris in 1900, and in London in 1905. He also represented Italy at the International Conference held in Paris in 1895 for the Protection of Birds. In addition to these, as delegate of the Italian Government, he attended various other international and local congresses, Geographical and Ethnological as well as Zoological; in fact there were few scientific meetings of any importance at which Giglioli was not present. Quite recently he was called to Rome, to give his opinion with regard to the new Game Laws that the Government proposes passing in Italy.

In 1885, after the Vienna Ornithological Congress, at which meeting it had been decided that each State should institute an ornithological enquiry throughout its dominion, Giglioli was charged to carry out that for Italy, the results being published four years later in an important work of over 700 pages, entitled "Report on the results of the Ornithological Enquiry in Italy: Part I.—Avifauna Italica." This

was followed, in 1890, by another volume of equal proportions styled "Part II.—Local Avifaunas," and the year after (1891) by a third volume "Part III.—Notes of a General Character." A previous work on the Italian Ornithology had been published by Giglioli in 1886; and so recently as 1907 another important work on the subject was produced by him, under the same title of "Avifauna Italica." These five volumes on the Birds of Italy are among the more important of his ornithological publications, and contain much valuable information. Besides these Giglioli wrote the letterpress of the illustrated work brought out by Signor Alberto Manzella under the title of "Iconografia dell' Avifauna Italica," a work issued in parts and not yet completed.

Among his other Zoological publications may be mentioned a Manual, in two volumes, on the Zoology of Vertebrates, and an important work, published in conjunction with Prof. A. Issel, under the title of "Pelagos," which treats of pelagic life and submarine exploration.

Giglioli was also a contributor to various zoological journals and periodicals, both in Italy and elsewhere, our own journal 'The Ibis' being among the number, as were also 'Nature' and 'The Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London.' His first contribution to 'The Ibis' dates so far back as 1863.

Shortly after the completion of his work in connexion with the Ornithological Investigation, Giglioli was charged with the exploration of the coral-reefs and sponge-banks around the coasts of Sicily and the small island of Lampedusa, an undertaking which he discharged with his usual keenness and activity, obtaining as a result information of considerable value to science as well as to commerce.

The last ten years of his life were much taken up with work arising from his numerous Government appointments, and particularly those in connexion with the Italian Fisheries. As President of the Royal Consultative Commission for Fisheries, and as President of various local committees appointed for the study and regulation of the fisheries of the Italian lakes, and the settlement of questions arising out of the right of other

States to participate in such fisheries, Giglioli's time was fully occupied. Indeed it is surprising how, with so much outside work in addition to his every-day Museum duties—for these he never neglected—he yet found time to write so much as he did. During the last two years he was also occupied on a work which would probably have proved of the greatest value, being a descriptive Catalogue of the Vertebrates of the Florence Museum. Unfortunately it is far from being completed.

In the early part of this notice I have alluded to Giglioli as being not only a good Ornithologist, but also a first-class all-round Zoologist. I may now add that although Ornithology was his favourite branch of Zoology, he was quite competent in other branches as well, and as an Ichthyologist he was undoubtedly one of the best authorities in Europe.

A strict binomialist and non-splitter, he entertained very decided views on the subject of nomenclature, and did not hesitate to express them should occasion require it. He was, however, willing to accept trinomialism in the case of well-defined subspecies or geographical races, provided that this was applied solely to such subspecies or races, and not to what he called the mother-species as well. This is, more or less, in accordance with the ideas expressed by me in my work on Tunisian Birds.

As an Anthropologist and Ethnologist Giglioli bore a high reputation, and in addition to being Vice-President of the Italian Anthropological Society, he was an Honorary Fellow of our own Royal Anthropological Institute, as well as of other similar Societies on the Continent. His literary contributions to the Italian 'Archivio d'Antropologia e l'Etnologia' were many and varied, while he also wrote occasionally for the London periodical 'Man' and the Leiden 'Intern. Archiv für Ethnographie.'

An interesting work was published by Giglioli in 1901 entitled "Material for the Study of the Stone Age from Prehistoric down to Modern Times." He devoted himself more especially to the study of prehistoric and aboriginal races, as well as of little-known and uncivilized modern

tribes. In the course of this study he succeeded in forming a most valuable and interesting private collection of pre-historic implements and weapons of primitive and savage warfare. This collection is most carefully and admirably arranged, and, whatever may be its ultimate destination, it is sincerely to be hoped that it will be preserved intact and not broken up. Giglioli was also a Geographer of no mean merit, and represented his country at all the International Geographical Congresses that have been held of late years. He was a constant contributor to the Bulletin of the Italian Geographical Society, of which he was an Honorary Member. Among his other publications may be mentioned his translation into English of Beccari's "Wanderings in the Great Forests of Borneo," a volume of 450 pages, which was very favourably reviewed by 'The Athenæum,' and, what pleased Giglioli greatly, was pronounced to have been written "with great mastery of the English language."

Giglioli was indeed a man of wonderful versatility and general qualifications, and, at the same time, most thorough and painstaking in all he undertook to do. His capacity for work was prodigious, as shown by the long list of his published writings, the collections he formed, the many zoological explorations carried out by him, and the numberless scientific meetings he attended, and all this over and above his ordinary Professorial and other work. In no way exhausted by his day's labours at the Museum, it was his habit to work far into the night at home.

Notwithstanding his many and varied occupations, however, Giglioli always found time to give a helping hand to any of his pupils, or to young struggling students who might be in want of his assistance, and was invariably kind and sympathetic with them, as well as considerate in the way he helped them. For this reason he was naturally very popular and much beloved by them, as indeed he was by all those who knew him well, and had the opportunity of appreciating his many sterling qualities. Few men perhaps have ever had such a gift of making and of retaining friends as Giglioli had. His geniality formed an irresistible

attraction, while the wonderful freshness of youth, which he retained to the last, coupled with his bright intelligence and cheery voice and manner, captivated and held one a willing prisoner. For those who knew him intimately, moreover, he had the additional great charm of loyalty and sincerity, and was a true friend on whom they knew they could rely. His personality was considerable, and was repeatedly called into evidence, both at home and abroad, during his long tenure of office.

Although by reason of his qualifications in many ways eminently fitted for a public life, Giglioli cannot be said to have courted notoriety, but, on the contrary, being naturally of a happy and contented disposition and wrapped up in his work, which was at the same time his pleasure, he seems rather to have avoided it, and to have sought retirement so far as was compatible with the position he occupied. He was indeed probably only too thankful when an opportunity presented itself for a little quiet work in his comfortable study at the Natural History Museum, surrounded by his pet collections. Here I used frequently to pay him a visit, and after a friendly, and to me always an interesting and instructive chat, we used often to leave the Museum together and walk into the town, as far as the Vieusseux Library, to which Giglioli was wont to resort at the close of the day's work, in order to read the newspapers, the only relaxation he allowed himself.

During my annual visits to Florence he was always particularly kind in placing his library at my disposal, lending me any books I might wish to consult, and generally rendering me any service in his power.

I was looking forward to meeting him again last autumn, but was unfortunately prevented from leaving England as early as usual, and towards the end of November I received a letter from him—his last to me—in which, after deploring the reason of my delayed arrival in Florence, he expressed the hope that we should meet there before the 20th of December. This was the date fixed for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of Giglioli's call to the *Cathedra* of Zoology and

Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates in Florence, and preparations had been made for a solemn and imposing ceremony in his honour. It was intended to be a public manifestation of the high esteem and affection in which he was held by his many friends and pupils, and an Album was to have been presented to him on that occasion containing the signatures, accompanied in many cases by the photographs, of his well-wishers. The importance of the ceremony was to have been still further enhanced by the King of Italy choosing this occasion to confer upon Giglioli the high distinction of "Grande Ufficiale della Corona d'Italia," as a token of his esteem, and in further recognition of Giglioli's important services to the State for so many years. The decree conferring this distinction was actually signed by the King on the very day of Giglioli's death, as it had been intended to reach him before the date fixed for the Jubilee. The irony of Fate decreed it otherwise, however, and the bright festival, so joyfully looked forward to, was suddenly changed into sorrow and mourning.

Among the honorary distinctions conferred upon Giglioli, other than the above-named, may be mentioned those of Commander of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Commander of the Crown of Italy, Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria, and of that of the "Mérite Agricole" of France, Officer of the Order of the Rose of Brazil, and of Public Instruction in France.

Besides being an active or Honorary Member of numerous scientific Societies and Committees in his own country, Giglioli was an Honorary Member, or Fellow, of various Societies and Institutes in other European States, as well as in North and South America and in New Zealand. In addition to being an Honorary Member of our British Ornithologists' Union, he belonged to our Zoological Society of London, our Royal Geographical Society, and to the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Although most of Giglioli's old friends in England are, alas, now no more, there are still a few left who will retain a lively and pleasing recollection of him and regret his loss.

In Italy, needless to say, apart from his family Giglioli has left many who will mourn him deeply, and find it difficult, not to say impossible, to fill the void which his death has created in their lives. By them, and particularly by his pupils, so devoted to their "caro Professore," the period of friendship and connexion with him, long or short as it may have been, will be treasured as a bright landmark in their lives, and one on which they can always look back with pleasure.

To his sadly stricken family, while offering my deepest sympathy in their bitter affliction, I can only express the hope that Time, the great healer, will gradually assuage their grief, and eventually restore to their midst the peace of mind so suddenly snatched from them. When this may happily have come about, and their thoughts are able to revert calmly to the past, it will be with a sense of well-justified pride and satisfaction that they will review the great results of the life which was so nobly spent in the cause of Science, and realize that truly such a life has not been lost.

XXVI.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

[Continued from p. 373.]

50. *Beaufort on Birds from Dutch New Guinea.*

[Birds from Dutch New Guinea. By Dr. L. F. de Beaufort. Résultats de l'Expédition scientifique Néerlandaise à la Nouvelle-Guinée en 1903 sous les auspices de Arthur Wichmann. Vol. V. Zoologie, Livr. iii. Leyden, Brill, 1909, pp. 389-420.]

The collection of birds described in this memoir was made by the author and Mr. H. A. Lorenz during the Dutch New Guinea Expedition of 1903, under the leadership of Prof. Arthur Wichmann. The greater part of it was formed at Humboldt Bay on the north coast, where the expedition remained four months, but some of the birds were obtained at various localities in the Bay of Geelvink and other places.

At Humboldt Bay, the headquarters of the expedition